

Guelph Evening Mercury

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1876.

The Nomination To-Morrow.

Our readers will bear in mind that the nomination takes place to-morrow in the Town Hall, from 12 o'clock till 2 p.m. Under the Dominion Election Law, there is no public speaking, but most likely after the nomination is over a public meeting will be organized, to give the candidates an opportunity to speak.

About Some of the Men Who Compose the Opposition.

It has been the subject of observation among many, that a few men in our midst apparently decry all their own merits unless they belong to their own limited circle, or look at the world through their own glasses, and who put down as enemies of themselves or their cause all such as are not of their exact way of thinking or acting. Hence they occupy a peculiar, narrow and unenviable position, and as regards some of them, not the one which their conscientiousness of purpose or character deserve.

Now, without being invidious, we ask whether any portion of a class have the right to arrogate to themselves all the Cardinal Virtues, and give their neighbors no credit for honesty or sincerity. Those who are not with us are against us, say these self-constituted, genuine Simon-pure apostles of reform, and instead of becoming of service to the cause they advocate with such indiscretion, they really damage its success. In saying this, we refer to certain over-zealous friends of prohibition and of protection. They think, perchance, that they are by their peculiar efforts really more likely to subvert the ends in view, but instead of this they are only rendering themselves conspicuous examples of misdirected energy and ill-judged zeal.

We would seriously ask these men, do they in their hearts believe that Sir John A. Macdonald, with his long, life-record as a politician—during which neither by precept, example or measure did he show himself to be either a Protectionist or a Total Abstinence—he now, suddenly, accomplish any more than Mr. Mackenzie can be expected to do? The latter has— we may say—his history yet to make, but we have every confidence—judging from what of it we already know—that it will not be an ignominious one, and for the best interests of the people, the warrant of which we have in his established character after many years of honest service in behalf of popular rights, and for the moral well-being of the people. When he assumed the helm of power, he found the ship of state in a sad condition owing to the faithlessness of the crew who before controlled her. He has had untold difficulties to contend with since, and as yet has had scarcely breathing time to put the craft right. And yet these men we refer to demand that he should do so immediately; by a stroke of the pen revolutionizing the whole fiscal and trade returns of the Dominion, and plunge the different Provinces into sudden confusion; all to gratify the theories and views of a few who have neither patience, forbearance nor consideration, and seemingly but little patriotism. They forget that the present is not an ordinary period in the world's history. Men of conspicuous ability differ in their views on the cause of the present conduct of affairs. Sir A. T. Galt holds one view, whilst Sir Francis Hincks— an equally able financier—holds another. The newspapers of the country play on different chords, and the battle is chiefly one of the outs against the ins on the question of tariffs especially.

The large majority of thinking people—we are satisfied—have that much common sense that they prefer to trust Mr. Mackenzie for a few years longer, at all events, in preference to Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper. This is the real—the plain issue. Under Mr. Mackenzie we hope for honest, judicious consideration of the Temperance and Tariff questions. He has always been a true advocate of the welfare of the people, and has both the courage, ability and power to redress genuine wrongs, and make necessary improvements and changes. We think the people of this Riding are quite capable of taking care of themselves without the fervid intemperance of any coteries of men in this Town dictating what shall or what shall not be done or said by the people in the other parts of the Riding. They forget that outside of their little circle there are men as old and as honest as themselves, who have grown gray in the cause of Temperance and Reform, and who desire the well-being of their fellow men as heartily as any of themselves. They, however, prefer to consider that the realization of their wishes and principles will be sure if they support a Government at whose front are honest, capable, sober, clear-headed, patriotic statesmen. This they will prefer to do despite the factious opposition or ephemeral disappointment of a few whose zeal is rapidly outrunning their discretion, even though we may have yet a little faith left in their honesty and earnestness which, however, in this instance, are being very unwisely applied.

CONTRADICTION.—Mr. Guthrie desires us to say, with reference to the report which had been circulated that Mr. C. Leonard had used his influence to coerce the employees in Mr. Raymond's Factory, to induce them to support Mr. McMillan, that if such a report is in circulation he never originated it, and until he saw the contradiction in the paper did not know that such a report was in existence.

South Wellington Election.

MEETING IN ERIN.

Mr. McMillan on the Stump.

A large and enthusiastic meeting took place in Erin Village, Mr. McMillan's home, on Monday night, to hear Mr. Guthrie, the Reform candidate. Mr. J. W. Bart, Deputy Reeve, was called to the chair, and Mr. Robt. Wood appointed Secretary. Mr. Guthrie was introduced and got a warm reception. He spoke for over an hour, and made a very effective speech. He referred to the unanimity of the Convention in bringing him out, and pointed out the character of the Opposition now offered by Mr. McMillan, brought out by a few ultra-Protectionists and ultra-Conservatives. He also discussed at considerable length the question of the tariff, and said he was quite prepared to favor encouragement to manufactures to the extent of a revenue tariff, but that he was opposed to taxing the whole community for the benefit of a few, which he believed would not, in the end, be for the benefit of manufacturers themselves, and would be utterly unjust to the farming community. He also criticized Mr. McMillan's policy as announced in his address, pointing out so many absurdities in it that he seemed to be ashamed of it. He also referred to other public questions, and to the necessity of thorough organization and union in order to defeat the machinations of the few ultra-Tories who were leagued with the ultra-Protectionists. He charged that Mr. McMillan had been brought out through the efforts of A. B. Patric and Wm. Bathgate, and that it was part of the arrangement with these men that no Conservative candidate should be brought out. Mr. McMillan, when pressed for an answer, did not deny the charge that he had been in league with these men, but stated that he told them that he would resign if they brought out a Conservative candidate, and they assured him they would not do so.

Mr. Guthrie claimed from this that there was a compact entered into between him and those Conservatives, and that the whole move was to divide and defeat the Reform party in the Riding. Mr. Guthrie concluded by claiming the united and undivided support of the Reform party, and took his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. McMillan followed in a short speech of a few minutes' length, which was only remarkable for the extraordinary statement, that he only came out to have a little discussion on the protection question; that he did not want to be elected, and did not expect to be elected. He gave up the rest of the hour allotted to him to Mr. Leonard, a miller and loose-fish politician from Newmarket. He made a rambling, ineffective speech.

Mr. James G. M. P., for South Waterloo, made an excellent and effective speech, and carried the meeting almost entirely with him. He was followed by Messrs. Wilkie and Geo. Flood, on Mr. McMillan's behalf, who were replied to by Mr. A. Dunbar and Mr. Guthrie. In the course of Mr. Wilkie's speech, he asked Mr. Guthrie if he would vote want of confidence in the Government, they did not bring down a protection policy. Mr. Guthrie replied that he was willing to encourage manufacturing and other interests so far as was necessary to raise revenue, but that he would not vote want of confidence in the government if they refused to put on more taxation than was necessary to maintain the credit of the country. He then turned round and said he wished to ask Mr. McMillan the same question.

Mr. Wilkie demurred to this, but Mr. McMillan insisted on an answer from Mr. McMillan. Mr. McMillan said:—"My answer is in my address." Mr. Guthrie—"I insist on a direct answer to the question, whether you will vote want of confidence in the Government if they refuse to put on more taxation than was necessary to maintain the credit of the country. He then turned round and said he wished to ask Mr. McMillan the same question."

Mr. McMillan hesitating said:—"I will vote as things shape themselves." Mr. Guthrie—"Name have been got on resolutions to you in Guelph on the distinct statement that you had pledged yourself to vote want of confidence in the Government if they refused to put on more taxation than was necessary to maintain the credit of the country. Is that true, or is it not?"

Mr. McMillan, still hesitating; I refused to pledge myself either to the Protectionist or to the Abstinence League, further than in my address, and I am not going to pledge myself to you now.

This episode created some little sensation in the meeting, during which Mr. Guthrie stated that it would be news to some people in Guelph when these statements were known there.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman—the meeting which was at least two to one in favour of Mr. Guthrie—gave three rousing cheers for the Queen, and three more for Mr. Guthrie, and the opposition from Guelph appeared to be disgusted with this state of things in Mr. McMillan's strong hold. The meeting lasted from eight to one o'clock.

DEATHS.

Scot.—In Fustich, on the 10th June, Archibald, aged 2 years, 3 months and 31 days, and on the 23rd June, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days, sons of Mr. John Scott.

Lemon Squeezers

Lawn Mowers
Croquet Sets
Fly Traps
Watering Pots
Cream Freezers
Refrigerators
Meat Safes
Toilet Sets
Bird Cages

AT—

JOHN HORSMAN'S

CHEAP HARDWARE STORE,
GUELPH.

May 27, 1876.

CROQUET

Refrigerators,

LAWN MOWERS

Grass Scythes,

McBEAN & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS;

STRAWBERRIES

SAUNDERS & CO.

Would inform their numerous customers that their seven acres of Strawberry plantation in Jordan, is in full bearing, and that they are prepared to fill all orders for persons at the rate of

10 Baskets for \$1

All orders for preserving filled before the 1st of July.

Call and see the Fruit. It is second to none.

SAUNDERS & CO.

Guelph, June 26th.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. W. ELLIOTT.

CABINETMAKER, &c.

Begs to intimate to the public that he has removed to the shop

NEXT TO THE RAMONA BRIDGE,

and hopes for a share of their patronage.

Repairing in all branches executed neatly and cheap; also Picture Framing.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

RICHARD FIFE,

CARVER.

Begs to intimate that he has commenced work on his own account, and is prepared to do all kinds of Carving and Fancy Cabinet Work good and well done, according to price.

Architectural Designs made for carving.

Shop in conjunction with J. W. Elliot, next to the Ramona Bridge.

SHIP AHOY!

BOATS, BOATS, BOATS.

Thanking the public for past favors, we beg to announce, having thoroughly refitted and added to our stock, we are now in a better position than ever to accommodate Fishing, Tanning, Picnicking and Pleasure Parties, at our new Boat House, near Dundas Bridge. Charges moderate.

May 5, 1876. O. COUSON, Manager.

WEST END LAUNDRY

Mr. Ormond, in returning thanks to the public for past favors, is again prepared to execute all kinds of laundry work in her usual first-class style. Washing, ironing and pressing. Special attention paid to gentlemen's shirts and pressed. Gentlemen's suits cleaned and pressed. Goods for mending will be repaired and delivered at the store of Mrs. Templeton, west side of Upper Wyndham street near Hazelton's furniture store, and at the Feb. 16.

NEW BARBER SHOP

JOHN SMART

Begs to notify the inhabitants of Guelph that he intends to commence business in the above line in the premises now occupied by Mr. Pratt as a watchmaking establishment, in a few days. Further particulars in a few days.

GUELPH MEAT MARKET.

The undersigned has taken a stall in the Guelph Market, where, by keeping on hand a good supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEAT, SALT TONGUES

Butter, &c., of the best quality.

And by strict attention to the wants of his customers, he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage. Meat delivered in any part of the town.

THOS SIMPSON.

HART & SPEIRS

Conveyancers, Land, Loan, Insurance, and General Agents, 4 Day's Block

Guelph.

All business entrusted to them will receive prompt and strict attention.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, &c., etc. Money always on hand in sums to suit borrowers, on Mortgages or good personal security. No delay or extravagant charges.

Our lot of Town and Farm Property is large of any kind should call on a before purchase elsewhere.

Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, England.

dw.

AT

The Noted Tea Store

14 lbs.

GOOD SUGAR

FOR

ONE DOLLAR.

J. E. McElderry,

2 DAY'S BLOCK

GUELPH.

June 12th 1876.

South Wellington Election.

To the Electors of the South Riding of the County of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been unanimously chosen by the large and influential Convention of Reformers lately assembled here, to be the nominee of the Reform Party for the approaching election for the House of Commons, and having accepted that nomination, I beg to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages.

Should you do me the honor to elect me as your representative, I will in Parliament give the administration of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie—composed as it is of many gentlemen of tried integrity and ability—a general but independent support. I believe the members of the Government are animated by a patriotic and progressive spirit, and are sincerely desirous as far as lies in their power to forward the prosperity and well being of all interests and classes in our young Dominion. But while entertaining a high respect for the Government, I am not prepared to support the Government in any matter of which I do not approve, nor shall I vote against any measure simply because it emanates from the Opposition.

The subject of the tariff on importations shall receive my best attention, with the view of promoting and procuring such changes as may appear to be necessary to make the tariff equal and fair to the mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural interests. I am in favor of a Treaty for reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States on terms which shall be just to be our country, and I will support any measure calculated to bring about the negotiation of such a Treaty.

I will favor and support a Bill to prohibit the trade in intoxicating liquors.

Should you wish to see with your confidence by returning me as Member for this Riding, I shall endeavor to justify that confidence by siding to the best of my ability in securing for you and the country wise and progressive legislation and pure and honest Government.

Trusting to have an early opportunity in public meetings of laying before you at more length my views on important public questions of the day.

I remain your obedient servant,

DONALD GUTHRIE.

Guelph, June 20, 1876.

South Wellington Election.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the South Riding of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent solicitation of a great number of the Electors of this Riding, I have consented to be a Candidate, and solicit your votes and support in the coming Election. In doing so, because the present is a most important period in our history, as we are passing through a crisis which may end disastrously or otherwise, according to the legislation of our Government, I think that the principle that will guide your representative in the House of Commons should be fully and clearly laid before you.

The question of Protection is now occupying the attention of public attention. On that I would say that for the interests of our agriculturalists, reciprocity, or a free exchange of our natural products, would be advantageous to us, but till we get that, the tariff on our products coming into Canada should be nearly the same as on our products going into the United States. I am more ready to advocate that view, feeling sure that by that means we shall be more likely to obtain reciprocity.

As to protection to manufacturers, I think that while we have to raise our revenue by levying a tax on our imports, our tariff should be so arranged that the manufacturing interest should be encouraged. I therefore think that the duty on all articles manufactured in the country should be raised to at least twenty per cent, and all raw materials for manufacture and articles that cannot be made or grown here should be free duty. By fostering manufactures we create work for our own population who consume dutiable goods, and create a market for our own products, besides having a tendency to bring our imports down to the value of our exports. Within the last three years our imports exceeded our exports by about \$127,000,000. Unless a change is made you will readily see that our country must shortly be completely bankrupt, and drained of its resources.

Regarding the Prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic, as I am satisfied that that traffic is a great injury to our country, I will support Prohibition from whatever source it may come before the House.

While I will, if elected as your Representative, maintain an independent position in the House, I shall assist the present Government in all general legislation so far as I consider it advantageous to the country.

Having had the honor of being a member of the County Council during the last nine years, I flatter myself that I know the requirements of the County, and can rely on me working for its best interests.

Leaving the result of the election in your hands.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN McMILLAN.

Erin, June 24th, 1876.

MASONIC

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Book of the Guelph Masonic Hall Company will be finally closed on

ON THE FIFTEENTH OF JULY.

And all Brethren desirous of taking Stock in the Company, are requested to make application to the Secretary on or before that date.

By Order, J. MINNICK, Secretary.

Guelph June 23rd.

MONEY! MONEY!!

WANTED INVESTMENTS ON GOOD

Farm security in sums of \$1000 and upwards for \$1000. Apply at once to

HART & SPEIRS,

June 22

TOWN OF GUELPH.

Valuable Business Properties

Stone house for Sale.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the TOWN HALL, Guelph, on Wednesday,

28th Day of June, 1876,

PARCEL 1.—All that valuable business property, being composed of part of Lots No. 3 & 4, containing 15 1/2 acres, more or less, and being the property formerly belonging to the estate of one late J. H. SUMLEY. There are erected on the said property 2 three-story stone buildings, having 40 feet frontage, more or less, on the Market Square, and running back 100 feet, more or less, to Macdonnell street. The lot is, therefore, a very valuable double frontage. The premises are at present occupied by Messrs. John Jackson & Co., grain manufacturers.

PARCEL 2.—All that valuable business property, being composed of part of Lot No. 4, situated on the Market Square, and being composed of 30 feet frontage, more or less, in depth to Macdonnell street. There is erected on this lot a two-story stone building, at present occupied by John Jackson & Co., grain manufacturers. This parcel has also a valuable double frontage. The lot is, therefore, a very valuable double frontage. The premises are at present occupied by Messrs. John Jackson & Co., grain manufacturers.

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